FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

MARCH 25, 1916

Drawn by Nina E. Allender.

A New Light on the Situation

"The light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not."

Congressional · Union · for · Woman · Suffrage

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MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

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VOL. IV

The Suffragist

No. 13

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

MARCH 25, 1916

Notes of the Week

Suffrage Victory in New York State

THE Judiciary Committee of the New York State Senate reported out the suffrage amendment on March 22. The bill passed the House on March 14 by a vote of 109 to 30, and New York suffragists are confidently predicting that it will pass in the Senate also by a big majority.

Qualifications of a United States Senator

IN a personal letter which Governor Ralston of Indiana enclosed with the commission of United States Senator Thomas Taggart, who has been appointed to take the place of the late Senator Shively, the Governor says: "I know you will go forth to the discharge of your new duties firmly resolved to support the administration of President Wilson and to preserve the honor and dignity of our state and nation."

Vice-President Marshall, discussing the appointment, says: "He is not an orator. He will not be able to discuss questions as did Senator Shively, *but he can vote a straight Democratic vote.*"

Women to Share Increased Tax-Burdens

ONE of the features of the agreement, which has been reached by Majority Leader Kitchin and the other Democratic members of the House Committee on Ways and Means to finance the national defense program of the present administration, is the raising of $100,000,000 by increased income tax rates.

The Washington *Post* of March 21 says:

"Congressional leaders consider that the levy of an additional $100,000,000 upon the nation's incomes is an assured fact. Not only are the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee in agreement, but a complete canvass of the Democratic membership of the House has convinced Leader Kitchin and his associates that they will insist upon this means of raising the national defense revenue."

Is it not inconceivable that an administration which purposes to finance its favored projects by an increased levy upon the citizens of the country should delay a measure which would extend equal representation to those citizens?

Votes and Wages

TESTIMONY of the economic value of the vote was given last Monday, March 20, before the sub-committee of the Labor Committee at a hearing on Representative Nolan's bill proposing a minimum wage of three dollars a day for Government employes.

One of the witnesses, Miss Laura Graddick, who represented the union of bindery women in the Government Printing Office, questioned concerning the rate of pay given women in her trade, stated that the wage varied considerably in different parts of the country. "Women in the west," said Miss Graddick, "receive higher wages than in the east."

"Is not that because they vote there?" interposed Congressman Nolan.

Miss Graddick agreed that it was.

President Hurries Legislation

THE Washington *Star* of March 21 says:

"To speed up the administration's legislative program, Democratic Leader Kitchin, at the House caucus tomorrow, will urge every chairman to report his bills as quickly as possible and will give notice that the minimum of time will be permitted for general debate.

"President Wilson is urging short debate and frequent use of special rules to hurry legislation.

"A meeting of the ways and means committee to make general plans for some of the large revenue measures will be held within a week or two."

In national party organizations, where there's a will there's a way. All suffragists ask is that this determined pressure be put behind the national suffrage amendment.

German Suffragists Unite

THE two existing German political equality organizations have been consolidated into the German imperial association for woman suffrage. The association, which will avoid all political and religious partisanship, expresses in its constitution the following aims:

"To secure for German women equal political rights with men in state and municipality; to induce women already enjoying political or other franchise in German municipalities to exercise this right, and to encourage the participation of women in all branches of political and social activity by educating them politically."

Kansas Republicans Urge Suffrage Law

KANSAS Republicans, meeting in state convention at Topeka, on March 21, went on record by resolution as favoring a constitutional amendment providing for national woman suffrage.

Women to Help Bear England's Debts

IT is stated in a recent issue of the Milwaukee *Free Press* that Great Britain has concluded negotiations for an additional loan of $500,000,000 to be raised in America.

Each of the belligerent governments are heavily in debt and every month adds greatly to this debt. Added to the burden of ruined industry and commerce, which the women of these countries will be called upon to help restore, will be the accumulated debts arising out of a man-made war—for the present struggle is a man-made war: in not one of the nations engaged in the conflict were the wishes of the women known by their government.

Suffrage Activities in England

THE National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in Great Britain held its annual Council meeting in February. In her presidential address, Mrs. Fawcett spoke of the revolution which had taken place in the industrial position of women since the war.

The following resolution was passed by the meeting:

"That this Council reaffirms its continued devotion to the object for which the National Union was formed—namely, to obtain the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men,—and believes that the experiences of the war have demonstrated anew that the claim of women to citizenship is abundantly justified. It further pledges itself to work whenever and wherever there is an opportunity to ensure that a measure extending the Parliamentary franchise to women shall be placed on the Statute Book at the earliest possible moment."

The *Jus Suffragii for March says*: "At the end of January the Women's Freedom League of England resumed its activities, and suffrage work is now in full swing, not only in London, but in the provinces of England, as well as in Wales and Scotland. In addition to weekly afternoon meetings a political meeting was held February 18 to consider the King's Speech and the political situation. A resolution pledging the Women's Freedom League to oppose any extension of the franchise was carried unanimously. . . .

"A standing deputation, on which other suffrage secretaries are represented, has been formed, which can be summoned at a moment's notice whenever necessity arises."

Watching the Judiciary Committee

IN anticipation of the vote of the Judiciary Committee upon the suffrage amendment, on March 28, a final poll of the members of the committee has been taken by Miss Maud Younger, of California, who is assisting Miss Anne Martin in carrying on the legislative work of the Congressional Union.

The poll has made it clear that a majority of individual members of the committee are in favor of reporting the suffrage amendment. Eleven members of the committee, which numbers 21, have promised to vote for a report.

The members of the committee who have promised to vote to report the amendment from committee are Robert Y. Thomas, Jr., of Kentucky; Joseph Taggart, of Kansas; William E. Williams, of Illinois; Harry H. Dale, of New York; and M. M. Neely, of West Virginia, Democrats; Andrew J. Volstead, of Minnesota; John M. Nelson, of Wisconsin; Dick T. Morgan, of Oklahoma; Walter M. Chandler, of New York; Leonidas C. Dyer, of Missouri; and Hunter H. Moss, of West Virginia, Republicans.

All these members, with the exception of Representative Williams, have promised to be present, without fail, at the committee meeting on March 28.

Mr. Williams has been obliged to leave Washington on account of illness; but, in accordance with the unanimous consent agreement adopted by the committee on March 14, has arranged for a proxy who will cast his vote at the Judiciary Committee meeting on March 28, thus insuring the majority of eleven favorable votes.

Representative Williams has followed up his promise, made last week to a deputation of the Congressional Union, that he would vote for a report of the suffrage amendment, by a letter to one of his constituents, emphatically making the same pledge.

The letter was sent to Mrs. Bertram Sippy, chairman of the Congressional Union in Illinois, and ran:

"I am in receipt of your communications requesting that I favor a reconsideration of the vote by which the woman suffrage amendment was postponed until December. I do not believe it wise, in view of the present state of public affairs, for Congress to take on any legislation at this session that is not immediately necessary; but out of consideration for the wishes of the good women who are interested in woman suffrage, I have consented to favor a report at this session, and will, on the twenty-eighth instant, on which day the matter has been set for action by consent of the committee, vote to report the resolution to the House. The ladies representing the Congressional Union presented the matter so friendly and fairly in a conference with me last week, that I could not do otherwise than take this course."

The line-up of the members of the Judiciary Committee shows five Democrats for a report of the suffrage amendment with eight opposed; and six Republicans for the report, with two opposed. The lobby committee of the Union expects that the Democratic members of the committee, who control its action, will allow the amendment to come out of committee. As there is so heavy a Republican vote in favor of a report, individual Democrats are in a position to vote against a report, and put thmselves personally on record in opposition to it; and still allow the amendment to go through the committee stage, for the benefit of the party.

The suffrage amendment was introduced in the House of Representatives on December 6 by Representative Raker, of California, and was immediately referred to the House Judiciary Committee. In the Judiciary Committee the amendment was again referred to a sub-committee, which on February 15 reported it back to the committee "without recommendation." The committee at once voted to resubmit the amendment to the sub-committee, and to postpone further action upon it until December 14. On March 14, however, the committee decided by unanimous consent to reconsider this action, and take up the suffrage resolution on March 28.

Judiciary Committee, House of Representatives

[*D indicates Democrat; R, Republican*]

Edwin Y. Webb, North Carolina, D.
Charles C. Carlin, Virginia, D.
Robert Y. Thomas, Jr., Kentucky, D.
J. Randall Walker, Georgia, D.
Joseph Taggart, Kansas, D.
William L. Igoe, Missouri, D.
Warren Gard, Ohio, D.
William Elza Williams, Illinois, D.
Richard S. Whaley, South Carolina, D.
Harry H. Dale, New York, D.
Thaddeus H. Caraway, Arkansas, D.
M. M. Neely, West Virginia, D.
Henry J. Steele, Pennsylvania, D.

Andrew J. Volstead, Minnesota, R.
John M. Nelson, Wisconsin, R.
Dick T. Morgan, Oklahoma, R.
Henry G. Danforth, New York, R.
George S. Graham, Pennsylvania, R.
Walter M. Chandler, New York, R.
Leonidas C. Dyer, Missouri, R.
Hunter H. Moss, West Virginia, R.

Every member of the committee should receive, before March 28, as many letters and telegrams as possible from men and women constituents and from everyone throughout the country interested in the Susan B. Anthony amendment, urging favorable report of the amendment by the committee at its meeting on the twenty-eighth.

Address members of the Judiciary Committee at the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Men and Women Voters Demand Woman Suffrage

THE Susan B. Anthony amendment was emphatically endorsed in the past week by the Douglas and Reno County Republican Conventions of Kansas, the Third Ward Republican Club of Chicago, and the East Side and Frances Willard Women's Christian Temperance Union of Colorado Springs. The county conventions passed resolutions calling on Congress to submit the amendment at once to the state legislatures for ratification.

Miss Mabel Vernon, who is now in Kansas, reports that every district conference of the Union in that state has passed resolutions endorsing the national suffrage amendment.

Resolution Adopted by Republican Convention of Douglas County, Kansas, on Saturday, March 11, 1916

WE, the representatives of the republican party of Douglas County, Kansas, in convention assembled, do resolve and declare:

That we heartily and unreservedly endorse the movement to give to the women of the United States the right of suffrage, and request United States Senator Curtis and Representatives Anthony and Campbell to continue to put forth every effort in their power in the national congress to bring about as soon as possible complete enfranchisement for the women of this country.

Resolution Adopted by the Reno County Republican Convention, Kan.

RESOLVED, That we favor the submission of Susan B. Anthony amendment by this Congress to the legislatures of the several states

(Signed) FRANCES A. CODY.
734 Sherman St., Hutchinson, Kansas.

Resolution Unanimously Adopted at a Meeting of the Third Ward Republican Club of Chicago, March 9, 1916

RESOLVED, That we, the Republican Club of the Third Ward of Chicago, in response to the desires of the women voters of both political parties of our ward, urge Congress to pass forthwith the SUTHERLAND-MONDELL WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT on to the several states for ratification. We urge this action in a spirit of fair play, in order that the women of America may enjoy the same protection under the United States Constitution as do men, and in order that the unjust and harassing contrast of political freedom for the women of the west, and political slavery for the women of the east, may end in enfranchisement for all citizens under our flag without distinction of race, color or sex.

(Signed) C. WILLIAMS, *President.*
M. P. DELANO, *Secretary.*

ONE hundred women were present at the meeting of the North End W. C. T. U. of Colorado Springs, March 11, at which the following resolution was sent to members of the Judiciary Committee: "We urge an early and favorable report of the suffrage amendment to the House this session."

(Signed) ANGIE B. CONWELL,
President.

THE following resolution was passed by the Civic League of Colorado Springs:

"Resolved, That we, the Civic League of Colorado Springs urge Congress to pass immediately on to the state legislatures for ratification the Sutherland-Mondell Woman Suffrage Amendment.

"We urge this as citizens who enjoy political freedom and who appreciate the value of being voting citizens in a republic.

"We urge this because we have come to see that it is one of our first duties to rise above claims of partisanship and use all our political power to raise the women of our country to a plane of equality with ourselves.

"Passed March 10, 1916, and accompanied by a letter requesting that the resolution be read into the Record of the House and Senate.

"(Signed) MRS. JENNY SHELLEY BOYD,
President."

Appeal of the East to the West

APPEALS from the women's organizations of the east to the women's organizations in the west will be borne from coast to coast in the Suffrage Special, which will leave Washington for the equal suffrage states on April 9.

Mrs. Robert Adamson, Miss Marion May, and Miss Katherine R. Fisher are gathering up letters and resolutions in the eastern states, praying the women in the west, armed as they are with political power, to help in the fight for the national freedom of women.

It is the purpose of the eastern organizations to appeal to western organizations of the same character—women workers to women workers, teachers to teachers, mothers' clubs to mothers' clubs, and so on; and to call attention to the disabilities under which each class suffers all over the country through lack of national enfranchisement.

One form of appeal reads:

"We, the members of —— association, citizens of the state of ——, being disfranchised by the law of our state, appeal to you, as fellow-workers who are enfranchised, to use your political power to help us obtain the same measure of political freedom.

"We ask you to support the amendment to the United States Constitution now before Congress, which forbids a state to disfranchise any citizen because of sex. We ask you to withhold your vote from the candidate of any national party which has refused its support to the national suffrage amendment, and blocked its progress in Congress."

Appeals from individual women in the unfree states will also travel west on the Suffrage Special A stirring letter will be sent by one of the most picturesque figures of the south, Mrs. William H. Felton, of Georgia. Mrs. Felton is 80 years old, and "just as smart and clever as they make them," writes a Georgian. "She is the Susan B. Anthony of the entire south."

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT, of New York, Mrs. Robert Baker, and Mrs. W. Thompson Burch, of Washington, D. C., have joined the delegation which will travel west on the Suffrage Special.

THE conference which will be held on April 8 and 9, in Washington, at the national headquarters of the Union to consider the program of work in the west, will be attended by several hundred women who are leaders in the congressional activities of the eastern states.

A large group of New York women will come to Washington, headed by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, chairman of the Congressional Union in New York.

THE first stop of the Suffrage Special will be in Chicago, on April 10. Miss Elsie Hill is now in Chicago, assisting Mrs. Bertram Sippy, state chairman, in preparing for the arrival of the suffrage party. Miss Hill, with the help of Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Mrs. Florence Kelley, and Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, is holding meetings in Chicago, directing a fire of communications from women voters upon the Judiciary Committee, and strnegthening the Congressional Union organization in Illinois.

On Sunday, March 12, Mrs. Brackett Bishop entertained a party at the Chicago Beach Hotel; a meeting was held in her parlors afterwards, at which Miss Hill presented the policy of the Congressional Union.

On Tuesday morning, March 14, Mrs. Connor, former president of the Chicago Woman's Club, entertained the Friends in Council of Chicago—the oldest club of women in the city, and at the request of Mrs. Bertram Sippy, invited Miss Hill to speak of the plan of work of the Union in Illinois. The response from the members of the club was immediate, and a telegram was sent that night to Representative Webb, asking him to do his utmost to secure favorable action on the suffrage amendment from the majority party. The telegram read as follows:

"The Friends in Council of Chicago urge you to secure majority party backing for submission this session of Congress of Susan B. Anthony amendment. Postponement is a type of defeat."

The telegram was signed by the president and secretary of the club, and by Mrs. Raymond.

On Thursday, March 16, a conference was held in Representative McAndrews' district, at the home of Dr. Lyndsay Wynkoop. The speakers were Mrs. Gilson Gardner and Miss Elsie Hill. The meeting decided to organize a district committee; by vote of those present, the selection of the committee was left in the hands of Dr. Wynkoop and Mrs. Messier.

Wednesday, March 22, the headquarters of the Congressional Union in Chicago, at 17 N. State street, was formally opened to the public. Mrs. Florence Kelley, Mrs. Charles Edward Russell and Mrs. Gilson Gardner spoke on the national movement for women's enfranchisement. The executive committee of the Illinois Congressional Union received.

"Mrs. Kelley," writes Miss Hill, "has placed herself, for the rest of her stay here, squarely at our command."

THIRTEEN leading Montana women have issued a formal call to the women voters of the state to attend a convention of the Congressional Union in Helena at the Placer Hotel, March 21. The call reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Montana and members of the Congressional Union for Woman suffrage, do hereby issue a call to the women of Montana, irrespective of political affiliations, to assemble in convention in the city of Helena, March 21, 1916, for the purpose of formally endorsing the Susan B. Anthony amendment now pending before Congress, and to ask our Representatives to use every effort to secure to us, their women constituents, suffrage as a national right, by urging the consideration and passage of this amendment during the present session of Congress."

The call is signed by Agnes Leys Christis, vice-chairman, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Butte, Montana; Dr. Olive Brasier Cordua, Helena, Montana; Dr. M. M. Dean, Helena, Montana; Miss Belle Fligelman, Helena, Montana; Una B. Herrick, dean of women, State Agricultural College, Bozeman, Montana; Mrs. E. L. Houston, President, Montana Federation of Women's Club, Bozeman, Montana; Laura G. Lovett, county superintendent of schools, Havre, Montana; Sara E. Morse, county superintendent of schools, Billings, Montana; Mrs. M. K. Nelson, Great Falls, Montana; Nannita Bagley Sherlock, Helena, Montana; Minnie Spurgin, President, Woman's Club, Missoula, Montana; Katharine F. Story, President, The Bozeman Woman's Civic Club, Bozeman, Montana; Mrs. Tylor B. Thompson, Missoula, Montana.

The Democratic press in Helena has devoted a great deal of space both in editorial and news columns to attacks on the "partisan policy" of the Congressional Union. This anxiety on the part of Democrats in Montana shows an acute realization of the weakness of the party record where it touches the national political interests of women.

Dr. Maria M. Dean said after signing the Congressional Union call, "I endorsed this call because national legislation is occupied today with measures which concern women's interests most directly and emphatically. Such matters have a material bearing and significance. The women who are not enfranchised have not the force of an active constituency. The states in which women do vote represent but a small part of the constituency back of our United States Congress. What we voting women want is a solid woman constituency back of the non-partisan issues that are so pertinent to human welfare, and above all else claim the interest of women."

IN Washington State, Miss Margaret Whittemore finds everywhere the warmest desire to help win national woman suffrage. From North Yakima, Miss Whittemore writes (March 15):

"I found Spokane very enthusiastic. I spoke before eight organizations in the four days I was there—one was a council of the president of the city—and all adopted resolutions demanding favorable action on the suffrage amendment, and sent them to Mr. Webb, Mr. Dill, their Representative in Congress, Speaker Champ Clark and President Wilson.

"The Forum, of which Mr. Dill and Senator Poindexter are members, gave me forty-five minutes for an address to their membership. They adopted resolutions favoring the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and many of the men said at the close of the meeting they would ask their men's organizations to do the same.

"Mrs. Carry Barr, state president of the W. C. T. U., has called upon all of their branches to express their letters and resolutions their practical support of the federal suffrage amendment. The president of the College Clubs in Pullman and the Mothers' Club are taking similar action. Every section of the public is anxious to give their assistance to national suffrage activities. The College Club of Seattle is to have a big luncheon, open to the public, for me on Saturday, March 18.

"A branch of the Congressional Union will be formed in Seattle on March 31."

MRS. E. St. Clair Thompson writes from Tucson:

"The Order of the Eastern Star from all over the state is in session here now, with about fifty women in attendance. I have invited each one to come to our headquarters tomorrow and am confident that they will be actively interested in forwarding the work of the Congressional Union in their different localities.

"The Republican State Committee meets in Phoenix March 18. Arizona women are planning a delegation which will appear before the committee and ask to have a resolution passed demanding favorable action on the federal suffrage amendment. A delegation will also wait upon the Progressive county committee, which will meet on the same date in Phoenix.

"We are arranging metings for Mrs. Wolfe, who will cross Arizona on her way to California. Mrs. Von KleinSmid is planning one meeting at her own home on the morning of next Monday, March 20, and another for the afternoon of the same day, at the Women's Club."

AT the urgent request of the suffragists of Tucson, Arizona, the itinerary of the western trip has been altered to include that city. According to the corrected schedule, the "Suffrage Special" will arrive at Williams Tuesday, April 18, at 11:00 a. m.; leave Williams at 1:10 p. m.; arrive at the Grand Canyon at 3:40 p. m.; leave Grand Canyon Wednesday, April 19, 8:30 a. m.; arrive Williams 11:00 a. m.; arrive Prescott 4:08 p. m., where an open-air meeting will be held from the rear platform of the car; arrive Phoenix 9:55 p. m.; leave Phoenix Thursday, April 20, 6:00 a. m.; arrive Tucson 10:20 a. m.; leave Tucson, Friday, April 21, 1:00 a. m.; arrive Phoenix 6:25 a. m.; leave Phoenix 6:20 p. m. on the same day, Friday, April 21.

As the suffrage party will sleep on the car, the arrangements give ample opportunity for rest en route.

"THE trip seems to be splendidly planned," writes Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, who will be a member of the party, and whose close connection, through the work of her great mother, with the very earliest days of the suffrage movement, will lend a beautiful significance to the journey of the eastern women to the west. Mrs. Blatch trusts, she says, "that those of us who go may prove ourselves worthy of so great a project, so well laid out."

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (*two-thirds of each House concurring therein*), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas. and Thompson.
In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.
In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced,

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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National Emergencies

NOW that a detachment of our troops has entered Mexico, women are more solemnly warned than ever that they must "stand aside" until the present crisis is past. The New York *Times* says that women who ask for enfranchisement now are "impertinent."

If we had reached a point in our national life when every situation but one had to be ignored, and every measure except one abandoned, then suffragists would doubtless withdraw for a time their impertinent request for freedom.

But a time never comes which is so critical that the consideration of all other problems is suspended.

We are agitated today over our relations with the various European governments now at war; we are anxious over our relations with Mexico; but Congress goes right on considering and passing legislation on other matters of very considerable importance.

The Shield's Water Power Bill, giving individuals and corporations the right to purchase government water power sites on favorable terms, is an important piece of legislation which passed the Senate only last week, and passed, its opponents say, for the reason that public attention was diverted for the moment to more exciting issues.

It is, as a matter of fact, an old trick to slip through, at a time of "crisis," legislation that would not bear investigation in calmer periods.

Whatever the national "emergency," politicians are quite able to drive two or three horses at the same time. They have to be able to consider more than one problem; their whole training teaches them the art of turning their attention rapidly and completely from one problem to the other.

They are accustomed to the burden of public responsibility, which is divided and sub-divided until the weight is far more endurable than the general public realizes. Presidents and Congressmen do not live absorbed in a single engrossing problem; they have at all times many problems to consider, and usually consider that the most important to which their attention is most insistently called.

The problem of woman suffrage will never be important to them and will never reach a settlement until women demand prompt action upon it.

"I Will Support Suffrage, If—"

A DEPUTATION of the Congressional Union, who waited recently upon Representative William E. Williams, of Illinois, a member of the Judiciary Committee, urged him to withdraw his adverse vote on the question of reporting the suffrage amendment from committee.

The deputation urged him as a suffragist and as a representative of the suffrage state of Illinois not to block in committee a measure so important and so just as the national suffrage amendment.

Mr. Williams, after listening to the unanswerable statements of the deputation, agreed to reconsider his action and cast a favorable vote for a report of the suffrage amendment from the Judiciary Committee, "provided," he said, "that ten other members of the committee were willing to vote 'yes' on the motion, and provided that every member of the committee, or his proxy, would be present at the meeting when the suffrage amendment was considered."

Glad as the members of the deputation were to have influenced Mr. Williams, they were astonished at the extraordinary conditions he set for favorable action on the question of woman suffrage. When the suffrage amendment was unfavorably acted upon, a month before, no such conditions were exacted; the motion to shelve the suffrage amendment was voted on with unusual haste; and five members of the committee (four of them favorable to suffrage) were absent at the time; yet these circumstances did not then deter Mr. Williams from voting *against* an early report of the suffrage measure.

The women in charge of the suffrage amendment will not accept as "conditions" for favorable action on suffrage any other conditions than those which govern the customary management of measures before Congress.

Suffrage First

THE New York *Tribune*, speaking on the influence of the prohibition movement in some states, made the following shrewd comment: "Usually parties are so evenly balanced that when five to ten per cent of the voters agree to subordinate everything to one issue it can bring both parties in line.' (February 7, 1916).

The common sense of these words is plain, and women are in a position to take them to heart. Women's votes can influence one-fifth of the electoral vote. Women can, therefore, when they will, secure action from any national political party if they insist on immediate enfranchisement and cast their vote on that issue.

There is a fundamental justice in this method of political action, beyond its obvious practical advantages.

When any section of the electorate, even a minority, agrees to place one issue before all others in the political field, the issue must be a great one. No other would unite large numbers of individuals and make them forget the selfish considerations which invariably tend to influence votes cast at election time. The issue of woman suffrage is of a character to bring all women on a common platform—a belief in the right of women to free action.

"Suffrage first" is good democracy, and still better tactics.

Massachusetts Suffragists Interview Senator Lodge

SENATOR LODGE met last week a group of Massachusetts women who urged upon him the justice of a national suffrage amendment. This was the first time in the suffrage history of the Bay State that a United States Senator has received a woman's deputation.

Though Senator Lodge's opposition to woman suffrage is well known, the deputation wished to bring to his attention the political situation of the national suffrage movement and the claim of women to a federal solution of the suffrage problem; and to ask him to favor free passageway for the amendment through Congress, so that the state legislatures might vote upon it as they thought best.

The Senator was most courteous; and, while he gave no evidence of being "converted," his attitude was thoroughly interested and sympathetic.

The interview took place in the Oxford Club, Lynn, on Thursday evening, March 10, prior to an address by Senator Lodge before the Lynn Republican Club.

A member of this club met the deputation, which included twenty of the leading suffragists of Boston, at the North Station, and went with them to Lynn, where they were received by a committee of the same association, who escorted them to the Oxford Club.

The meeting was to have taken place in a small room, and the deputation had been accordingly limited in number. But the men who had gathered at the Oxford Club to hear the Senator's address were so much interested in the interview that the visiting delegation was taken to the ball room of the club, where about fifty men gathered in audience.

Mrs. Thomas H. Gray, Jr., of Brookline, chairman of deputations, briefly introduced Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, state chairman of the Massachusetts Congressional Union, and Mrs. Olive Halladay Hasbrouck, a charter member of the Union, and first vice-chairman of the state branch.

"We regret very much, Senator Lodge," said Mrs. Morey, "that we have not your support in this movement to secure the right of self-government for women. But we know that wise men have always been ready to change their minds, and we still hope we may enlist your help."

Mrs. Morey then outlined the work of the Congressional Union, and told of the growing determination of the women voters of the West to hold suffrage for women the paramount issue in national politics, regardless of party affiliations, until all women in the United States are enfranchised.

When Mrs. Morey declared that the Congressional Union was following with closest scrutiny the record of the present majority party in Congress on the question of suffrage, Senator Lodge interrupted by saying, "You are not under the impression that I belong to the majority party?" at which there was considerable amusement.

Mrs. Morey replied, "Not at all, Senator Lodge; but you may be some time. . . .

"We confidently hope that the party now in power will recognize its great opportunity to win the gratitude of the women of this nation—among whom are four million with the power of the ballot.

"Whatever their record, it will be carried to these voting women that they may act upon it in the 1916 election.

"And while we cannot speak with the power of women voters, we can assuredly say that there is a reserve of votes and a vast fund of gratitude being stored for the party that is quick to seize its opportunity and declare for the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell

Vice-Chairman, Massachusetts Congressional Union

The next speaker, Mrs. Hasbrouck, called attention to the fact that the Constitution provides for the method of federal amendment advocated by suffragists. "In asking that the question be sent to the state legislatures, we are in no way infringing upon the right of the states to fix their own voting qualifications, but only removing the discrimination of sex as a bar to citizenship," she said.

Senator Lodge interrupted by saying that the states already have the power by referendum to pass upon the measure.

"Yes," she replied, "by a method that means the education of the entire male electorate of the United States."

"Then you mean that you prefer to deal with the legislatures," said Senator Lodge.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Hasbrouck, "we feel that they are more intelligent," at which Senator Lodge laughed and said, "I quite agree with you."

Mrs. Hasbrouck quoted the following sentence from a printed report of an address which Senator Lodge gave in Worcester the evening before: "If Democracy is not to fail, it must stand for the rights of every citizen who enjoys living under it." "And so we are forced to believe," Mrs. Hasbrouck went on, "either that you do not consider that we are citizens, or else that you have changed your opinion, which we very much hope is the case."

In reply Senator Lodge said, in effect, that he would not attempt to go into the question in the short time that he had, as it was too great a question to discuss briefly. "But," said he, "I appreciate your sincere convictions and your earnestness and I assure you that I shall not vote upon this measure without giving it due deliberation and thought. You must bear in mind, however, that I also may have my convictions whch must govern me."

Indefinite as was this reply, "this was the first time of which we have any knowledge," Mrs. Morey writes, "that Senator Lodge did not express himself as 'unalterably opposed.'"

The deputation consisted of Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, Brookline; Mrs. Olive Halladay Hasbrouck, Charlestown; Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell, Brookline; Mrs. Thomas H. Gray, Jr., Brookline; Mrs. Elwood Spear, Cambridge; Mrs. James Carret, Cambridge; Mrs. Francis M. Babson, Cambridge; Mrs. Evelyn Peverly Coe, Boston; Miss Katharine A. Morey, Brookline; Miss Dorothy Ficken, Ashmont; Mrs. Charles McDermott, Brookline; Mrs. Mark Hollingsworth, Brookline; Mrs. George Copp Warren, Chestnut Hill; Miss Eleanor Calnan, Methuen; Mrs. Carrie F. Sheehan, Charlestown; Miss Mary Bolles, Winthrop; Mrs. Richards, Revere; Miss Ramona Dunbar, Maldon; Mrs. Grace Anthony MacMichael, Malden, and Mrs. Folsom, Cambridge.

Reception in New York

A SPLENDID meeting of welcome was held in New York last week to mark the accession of members of the old Political Union to the ranks of the Congressional Union in New York State.

The reception, crowded with guests, was held in the beautiful ball room of the Hotel St. Regis.

The receiving committee of the afternoon were Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Jewett Minturn, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Lewis Delafield and Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer.

Mrs. Mary Ritter Beard presided over the meeting that followed, and stirring speeches were made by Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Miss Frances Jolliffe, Miss Helen Todd and Dr. Allen McCurdy. Five hundred dollars was raised to help finance the journey of eastern women to the western states to appeal to voting women for immediate help in the fight for a federal amendment.

Dr. McCurdy devoted a part of his address to the recent attack by the anti-suffragists on the statement of suffragists that there are approximately four million women voters in the United States. Analyzing the figures, he showed very clearly that the number is four million and over; thirty-four or thirty-five thousand over, he said.

Mrs. Beard quoted an interesting old editorial from the New York *Times* of 1869, which prophesied that the suffrage amendment would only be passed when it was to the interest of the dominant political party to pass it. "Now it is to the interest of the dominant political party to pass the suffrage bill," Mrs. Beard said, "and the *Times* says that the women who ask it are 'impertinent!'"

Referring to the methods of the Congressional Union in going to the women voters to ask their help in getting the amendment through, she said:

"Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton would have acted exactly as the Union is doing. Seeing that they were powerless to work on Congress without votes, they immediately went to the West to enfranchise the women of those states; and, having the votes, as we have now, they would have used them politically, as the Union is doing."

An inter-state luncheon was arranged for April 6, to be given for the eastern members of the Congressional Union who will start that day to make their appeal to the women voters in the West.

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SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

Arizona Women Voters Form Organization

MORE than a hundred and fifty women representing the various political faiths in the state of Arizona gathered at the conference of the Congressional Union held Saturday, March 11, at the Santa Rita Hotel, Tucson, for the purpose of forming a state branch to support the federal amendment enfranchising the women of the nation.

The officers of the new branch are: Chairman, Mrs. Byron Cummings, wife of the head of the archaeological department of the State University, Tucson; vice-chairmen, Mrs. R. B. von KleinSmid, wife of the president of the State University; Mrs. Walter Wakefield, Tucson; Mrs. A. W. Morrill, wife of the state entomologist, Phoenix; Mrs. F. A. Stafford, Phoenix; Mrs. S. M. Franklin, Tucson; Mrs. H. W. Fenner, Tucson, and Mrs. J. I. Butler, of Tucson; treasurer, Mrs. C. F. Soloman, of Tucson. The advisory council members are Dr. Marian Walker Williams, of Phoenix, and Mrs. Albert Steinfeld, of Tucson.

THE conference opened with a luncheon which was attended by many representative women from over the state. The tables were decorated with the purple, white and gold colors of the Congressional Union; hyacinths, lilies, daisies and California poppies being used to emphasize the chosen motif. Beautiful sprays of olive branches mingled with the banners of the Union that outlined the balcony rail in the dining room.

The large Susan B. Anthony banner, inscribed with the amendment, hung on the wall beside a pennant with the immortal words of Washington emphasizing the necessity for a complete defense. "More than one eye of the assemblage turned to the prophetic phrases in the message of the first great chief of the Americas, where the words, 'If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel' seemed to take on a special significance," says the Tucson *Citizen* of March 11.

Under the head "Arizona Women Voters Form Organization," the Tucson *Daily Star* of March 12 had the following:

"The organization of an Arizona branch of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, resolutions favoring the submission to the state of the federal amendment to suffrage, and the appointment of an executive committee for regular work were the results of an enthusiastic and largely attended luncheon and conference held at the Santa Rita hotel yesterday afternoon."

The toastmistress at the luncheon was Mrs. Byron Cummings, formerly president of the Utah Federation of Women's Clubs, and the speakers were Miss Frances Perry, of Tucson, head of the department of English literature of the State University; Mrs. Pauline Colodny, of Tucson, editor of the Arizona *Teacher;* Miss Grace Lyman, professor of psychology in the State University; Mrs. von KleinSmid; Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson, southern field secretary of the Union, and Miss Doris Stevens, national organizer.

According to the Tucson *Citizen* of March 13, Mrs. von KleinSmid struck the keynote of the meeting when she declared in an eloquent address, "Are the men of the east bound down by corporation interests that are afraid of what the women might do? Are we going to sit by and allow this cry of eastern women to be silenced? I hope we women of Arizona will force the result and help the women of the eastern and southern states to realize their choicest hopes."

Mrs. A. E. Douglas, wife of the dean of the State University, presided at the afternoon conference at which the election of state officers was held and the constitution adopted. The following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That we the women voters of Arizona assembled in conference at Tucson, Arizona, at the Santa Rita Hotel, March 11, 1916, call upon the members of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to reverse its recent vote to postpone the suffrage resolution to the House until next December.

"Resolved, That we demand an immediate favorable report from the committee reporting the resolution to the House of Representatives.

"Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of the Judiciary Committee of the House and that copies be mailed to the Arizona senators and representatives with instructions to have the same read into the Record of the Senate and the House."

"PLANS for the next few months of work were made at a meeting of the newly elected officers of the Arizona Branch of the Congressional Union for National Suffrage, at the Santa Rita Hotel, Saturday evening," says the Tucson *Citizen* of March 13. "The meeting followed the organization conference in the afternoon at which the officers were elected."

At the evening meeting the new committee began work with vigor and enthusiasm, according to the report of Mrs. Thompson, who organized the new branch. Elaborate plans were made to receive the delegation of eastern envoys who will reach that state about April 18. The following chairmen of committees were elected:

Membership, Mrs. W. V. Whitmore; Subscriptions to THE SUFFRAGIST, Mrs. Albert Goldschmidt; Publicity, Mrs. John Myers; Stationery, Mrs. Allen Jaynes; Finance, Mrs. J. D. Matthews; Legislative, Mrs. John B. Wright; Resolutions, Mrs. H. V. Fuller.

Mrs. Murray Saunders was appointed chairman of a committee to arrange for the meetings to be held in connection with the western expedition. Mrs. A. E. Douglas was appointed Pima County chairman.

Volunteer helpers from the State University assisted Mrs. Thompson and Miss Stevens in arranging for the conference. Several days before the meeting Miss Stevens made a ringing address before the students and many of the young women joined the Union.

The ushers at the conference were Misses Alice Eastman, Rosemary Drachman, Dorothy Franklin, Marjorie Franklin, Winifred Smith, Mary Keegan, Saelid Rockfellow.

The luncheon committee follows: Mrs. W. V. Whitmore, Mrs. J. J. Hanavan, Mrs. Robert Boykin, Mrs. Byron Cummings, Mrs. Allen Jaynes, Mrs. Pauline Colodny, Mrs. A. E. Douglas, Mrs. Albert Steinfeldt, Mrs. Stanley F. Morse and Mrs. H. A. Spoehr.

Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson will remain in Arizona a month perfecting the organization in the political divisions of the state. Miss Stevens left Tucson the day after the conference on a hazardous trip to Cheyenne, Wyoming. Her train was delayed on account of the Mexican crisis and she was compelled to go through the places under martial law.

Writing of the Arizona conference, Miss Stevens says: "Our conference was really magnificent and I think we shall grow strong in Arizona."

Politician, Party, and People

By Katharine Rolston Fisher

Politician, Party, and People. Addresses delivered in the Page lecture series, 1912, before the senior class of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. By Henry Crosby Emery, LL. D., Professor of Political Economy in Yale University. New Haven: Yale University Press. $1.25.

THIS is a useful little book for people who wish to obtain quickly an insight into our present-day national political machinery. Instead of the diagram of it commonly furnished by textbooks on government, Professor Emery gives us a moving picture of it running. He shows us too what, to use a term familiar to users of sewing machines, may be called the "attachments," which those clever mechanics, our national politicians, have invented to enable it to do the work required of it by modern legislative demands.

The caucus and the committee, which now exercise power over legislation to an extent not appreciated by most people, the vastly increased power of party leaders, with the accompanying loss of power to the rank and file of Congressmen, the new position of the President, quite unforeseen by the makers of the Constitution, as the leader of the party in power and an initiator of legislation, are among the features of our working government to which our attention is called.

The book consists of lectures to college students on the attitude of the business man toward the political problems of politics. Professor Emery takes issue with the view that independence of party in voter or elected representative is necessarily a political virtue. He advocates, not what is known as "party loyalty," but intelligent support of a party to secure the carrying out of a principle to which that party is pledged. He shows that under our political system, which has only taken on its marked character of party government within the last few years, the voter's hope of getting his desires carried out lies with the party and not with the individual congressman. He shows as well that the congressman who votes on all measures regardless of party lines loses his influence in meetings where policies are determined, and so loses his power to serve his constituents.

The chapters on "The Voter and His Representative" and "The Voter and His Party" are of especial interest. In the former the respects in which national politics differ from local and state politics are considered. The author holds that in municipal elections the principle of men rather than measures applies primarily. In state elections the situation is "more or less half way between that of municipal elections and that of national elections." But of national elections, he says, "The problem is usually far more a question of party to be supported than of the particular man to be elected"; and "In voting for the ordinary congressman one should always recognize that one is voting for a private who, for the time being, will take his orders from the constituted leader. The fact that the great body of the voters ultimately determines party policies, or that the rank and file in Congress itself sets a limit to the power of the leaders, does not alter the fact that in nine cases out of ten the man for whom *you* vote will be forced to follow a program which has been prescribed with slight regard to his individual point of view."

In reference to the power of the President, he says: " . . . I believe we have been going through a change in recent years which is of the utmost importance and which the future historian may write down as revolutionary in character," this change being "the increasing power of the President as a leader of a party with a definite program of legislation in which he takes the initiative." He continues: " . . . I am inclined to believe that it is an inevitable tendency and one which meets the desires of the American people. If this is so, it is no longer as true as formerly that neither the President nor Congress can govern the country, and it becomes quite possible that a strong executive, acting as a party leader and working in harmony with a group of Congressional leaders, can in the future fill the position formerly occupied by a different group of political bosses."

Professor Emery notes also a change in the attitude of the people, by which he means the voters, toward national policies. "They really expect their votes to count for something in the way of a legislative program. They even take party platforms seriously and propose to hold a party and its leaders responsible for its success or failure in meeting the obligations of its platform."

Comments of the Press

National Suffrage a Live Issue

THE Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage shows remarkable statesmanship in its present campaign for the national suffrage amendment. It is both intelligent and wise that the women should take their case to the women constituents of the Congress if they wish to get immediate action. The present national administration has allowed its House leaders to postpone action on the amendment until next December. The women realize that this is a very frank way of disposing of a question which might prove troublesome in the national elections. They have come to ask the women of Arizona and other suffrage states to make known to the administration through the men in Congress who are the only national lawmakers whose business it is to represent women as well as men, that facilities should be given at once for the early passage of the amendment.

The suffrage movement has passed the stage of ideal reform. It is a plain political question and must be settled in the realm of things political. With 4,000,000 women now voting for the President and Congress, no political leader can hope to ignore the demands of the women of the East and keep the favor of the women voters of the West.—*Tucson (Ariz.) Citizen, March* 16, 1916.

IF Kansas male citizens thought they had shelved the suffrage problem in Kansas when they passed the suffrage amendment in 1912, they are being rapidly undeceived. Miss Mabel Vernon, organizer for the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, announced this morning that the "flying squadron" of suffragists will descend on Topeka April 12.—*Kansas City, Mo., Post, March* 10, 1916.

How Many of the Four Million Will Vote?

FOUR million women will have the privilege to vote for a President of the United States this year. How large a proportion of this total will exercise the privilege remains, of course, to be seen. These four million women represent twelve states, which cast ninety-one ballots in the electoral college which elects the President. As a President must receive two hundred and sixty-six electoral-college votes necessary to a choice, the twelve equal-suffrage states represent a little more than one-third of the total necessary to a choice. At the last Presidential election, in 1912, just one-half, six, of the present total of states gave the privilege to women to vote, and those states cast only thirty-seven electoral votes, so that this year the number of equal-suffrage states has doubled, and the electoral votes have increased by fifty-four. It will be extremely interesting to see to what extent the votes of women will influence the actual total of votes in each state and how far they will go in influencing the result of the electoral college.—*Ladies' Home Journal, April,* 1916.

THE Democratic women of Colorado are on the verge of an open break with the men leaders of the party, and it is predicted in political circles that the threatened rupture will result in wholesale desertions from the Democratic ranks by the women of that party.—*Denver (Colo.) News, March* 4, 1916.

Unless Congress Acts

AN EDITORIAL comment in the *Trenton (New Jersey) Evening Times* of March 6 says:

"With but three Senators in favor of the Hennessy bill giving to women the right to vote at Presidential elections, it was hardly worth while taking up the time to consider the proposition or putting the State to the expense of printing. The matter has now been disposed of for at least four years in New Jersey, UNLESS CONGRESS ACTS."

The emphasis is ours.

Whom Four Million Women Want

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CARE CONNING TOWER NEW YORK TRIBUNE NEW-YORK CITY EITHER CHARLES EVANS HUGHES OR THEODORE ROOSEVELT WILL BE NAMED FOR PRESIDENT AT THE REPUBLICAN-PROGRESSIVE LOVE FEAST AND LAWN PARTY AT CHICAGO NEXT JUNE MOST OF THE MEN FAVOR YOUR MAN HUGHES I'VE TALKED WITH PRACTICALLY EVERY MAN THATKNOWS ANY-THING ABOUT IT AND SEVERAL HUNDRED THAT DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT IT EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND THAT'S MY JUDGMENT BUT THE WOMEN VOTERS HOW DO THEY STAND AS BETWEEN "CHARLEY" AND "TEDDY"-AYE THERES THE RUB AND THERES FOUR MILLION OF EM—COUNT EM—FOUR MILLION WOMEN VOTERS I'D FORGOTTEN ALL ABOUT THEM NOW I'VE GOT TO FIND OUT WHAT THEY THINK ABOUT IT HAVE I YOUR PERMISSION AND OLD HEYWOOD BROUNS TO INTERVIEW MISS LYDIA LOPOKOVA FOR THE TOWER WHEN SHE ARRIVES HERE FROM KANSASCITY AND STLOUIS TOMORROW SHE MAY NOT KNOW ANY-THING ABOUT IT BUT AT THAT SHE WILL KNOW AS MUCH ABOUT IT AS ANYBODY AND I MUST ASK SOMEBODY.

HOWARD D HADLEY
824PM

The Conning Tower, F. P. A., in the New York Tribune, March 9.

THE Susan B. Anthony amendment has been rescued from another year of oblivion and will be reconsidered by the Judiciary Committee of the House on March 28.

Bringing back to light this measure, which was thought to be safely set aside for "more important matters," is proof of the effect of the feminine voice at Washington. The time seems to have passed when the women may be put aside with soft words and political smiles. The well-worn Susan B. Anthony measure is more in favor this year than in any of the previous sessions where it has come up for consideration. Perhaps with a little more pushing it will go through, and there are plenty of women to push.—*Chicago Herald, March* 20, 1916.

Woman Suffrage Again

IN 1916 among the great calls on the thought and the energy of the country, in the perplexity of engrossing and grave problems, domestic and foreign, woman suffrage seemed to many voters almost an impertinence.—*New York Times, March* 16, 1916.

It Declines to be Dodged

THE House Judiciary Committee announced some weeks ago that it had tabled the resolution for a women suffrage constitutional amendment and that nothing more would be heard of the matter at this session. But on Tuesday the committee announced that it had "reconsidered" and on March 28 would vote squarely on the question of letting the resolution out into the House.

Why this change of heart? Well, the women have been busy in the districts of the committee members and have made things so warm "back home" that they just had to change. For instance, Mr. Carlin, of Virginia, though opposed to equal suffrage, moved a reconsideration on the merits of the proposition. . . .

It is evident that the question is one which it is useless for Congress to try to dodge. It may be voted up or down at Washington but every time it is presented it must be voted on. It declines to be dodged.—*Chicago Herald, March* 16, 1916.

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In Congressmen's Districts

MRS. J. A. H. HOPKINS, chairman of the Congressional Union in New Jersey, and Miss Agnes F. Campbell, state organizer, returned last Sunday night from a lively and arduous automobile campaign in the second congressional district of New Jersey.

On Thursday, March 9, the campaigners reached Atlantic City, after stopping at Lakewood, Freehold, and Tom's River.

In Atlantic City, Mrs. Hopkins and Miss Campbell conferred with Mrs. Howard Boyle, chairman of the second district, and Miss Julia Hurlbut, state vice-chairman, who is in charge of the work there. Plans were completed for the second district conference which was held at Atlantic City on the afternoon of March 21, at three o'clock, in the Strand Hotel.

On Friday, Mayor Riddle, of Atlantic City, received the "hikers" and introduced them to the new members of the city government. Mayor Riddle is a well-known suffragist, and expressed himself heartily in favor of the methods of the Congressional Union. He said the weight of the four million woman voters of the west was just the weapon needed to force Congress into taking action on the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and congratulated the Union on its political vision in employing it.

After visiting many others and being photographed amid a group of enthusiasts, the "hike" was resumed. The roads were by this time more like frozen ploughed fields than roads, and it was only by the most careful driving that the two women managed to reach Egg Harbor after dark. There they were obliged to remain in a small country hotel, which they left at six the next morning, hoping to reach Philadelphia at nine, where they had an appointment with the Philadelphia branch of the Congressional Union. For twenty-six miles they slowly made their way over the ruts which were far too deep to risk traveling in. The mercury stood at eight when they started, and it did not rise much. In one hour they were able to accomplish only twelve miles. Often they had to drive upon the pathway, or into a field, or between the telegraph poles and the trees, in order to progress at all. They finally arrived at Philadelphia at ten-thirty, to find reporters, photographers, and an eager group of suffragists waiting to welcome them at the headquarters there.

Owing to the reported bad conditions of the roads to Bridgeton and Vineland, it was thought best to defer those visits until later, and all efforts were focussed on Camden and Merchantville, where a number of meetings were arranged.

"Auto Hike" of the New Jersey Congressional Union

ON Friday, March 24, Miss Elsie Hill spoke at the regular meeting of the Gary Suffrage League of Indiana at the request of Mrs. Marion Wood Ray, president. Mrs. Ray is one of the leading citizens of her state. She was appointed by the Mayor of Gary as police commissioner, but was unable to accept because the law of Indiana requires that this position be held by a man.

THE Indianapolis Federation Franchise League has applied for affiliation with the Congressional Union.

The action of the league, which has a membership of four hundred active workers, was announced by telegram received at the headquarters of the Congressional Union on Saturday, March 18. Mrs. Meredith Nicholson, wife of the novelist, is an officer of the league, and has been for sometime a member of the Advisory Council of the Union. The telegram reads as follows:

"Indianapolis Federation Franchise League votes unanimously to go to the Congressional Union. Four hundred members. Mrs. Eleanor P. Baker temporary chairman. Will sever all connections with National Association May first. Individual members now joining Union. Mrs. Meredith Nicholson will write you. Headquarters Congressional Union 611-12 Fletcher Saving and Trust. Urge having organization of Indianapolis Branch. Send further instructions.

Mrs. Eleanor P. Baker, President,
Indianapolis Federation Franchise League."

MISS EDITH STONE, St. Johnsburg, Vermont, has promised to act as SUFFRAGIST chairman in her state. Mrs. Lewis C. Carson, Montpelier, is acting as chairman of the second district of Vermont. Miss L. A. Hildel is temporary chairman in the first district.

MRS. EDWARD M. JARRETT, chairman of the Arkansas Congressional Union, writes from Little Rock, March 15:

"Your telegram announcing that the Judiciary Committee had decided to vote on the suffrage resolution on March 28 has caused much rejoicing, and we have started the ball rolling at Pine Bluff, and in Hot Springs. A resolution has been sent to Mr. Caraway, which reads as follows:

"'Whereas the members of the Arkansas Branch of Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage believe it to be an inherent right to have an equal voice in the affairs of the Government and in the selection of the members who constitute the representative bodies controlling the National Government;

"'And whereas, it is the object of this Organization to use every effort to secure the fulfillment of this right; now therefore

"'*Be it resolved*, that it is the unanimous and emphatic expression of this organization that its influence in all directions be used to secure the presentation before this present session of Congress of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing

"That the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"'*And be it further resolved*, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Honorable T. H. Caraway, Member of the Judiciary Committee, asking him that he use his influence and his vote on March 28 in favor of the passage of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment.

"'Dated at Little Rock, Arkansas, this fifteenth day of March, 1916.'

"(Signed) FAITH P. JARRETT,
State Chairman of the Arkansas Branch of
the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.'

"Arkansas women have given subscriptions for copies of THE SUFFRAGIST to be sent regularly to our nine national legislators. We are working and praying for success on the twenty-eigth."

MRS. John Kerfoot Haywood, chairman of the tenth precinct for the Congressional Union in the District, will be hostess at a card party to be given at Cameron House Saturday afternoon, March 25. The proceeds from the entertainment will be used to send one representative of the District of Columbia with the delegation of eastern women who will go to the enfranchised states to win the support of women voters for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

The card party is the first of a series of entertainments to be given at Cameron House during the spring by the District of Columbia branches of the organization.

A SUCCESSFUL meeting, addressed by Professor Scott Nearing, was held in Detroit on March 6, and organization committees for the first and thirteenth districts were appointed. For the thirteenth district the members are: Mrs. John Hickey, Mrs. George Barnes and Mrs. Keal. This committee has already held a second meeting with Mrs. F. J. Miller to discuss and adopt a plan of work. The first district committee, consisting of Mrs. John Trix, Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh, Mrs. Boynton and Mrs. T. C. Rice-Wray, held a meeting on Wednesday, March 8, at the home of Mrs. Trix.

RESOLUTIONS and letters are going in a steady stream from Connecticut to the mem- of the Judiciary Committee, and to Connecticut Congressmen and Senators, asking for favorable action on the national suffrage amendment.

Treasurer's Report

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $150,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

List of Contributions From March 11 Through March 20, 1916

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Miss Eleanor Brannan	100.00
Affiliation fee	10.00
Collections	6.51
Membership fees	82.76
Total	1,550.67
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	114,569.94
Total collected through March 20, 1916	$116,120.61

Note.—In THE SUFFRAGIST of March 18, Mrs. Cyrus Campbell Wells' name was listed as Mrs. Sarah C. Wells.

The Question Column

(In this Column Questions of General Interest Relating to the Work of the Union Will Be Answered)

What is a Congressman-at-large? *E. B. R.*

WHEN a state has so small a population that it is entitled to only one Congressman he is called a Congressman-at-large.

When the arrangement of the congressional districts in a state is not made promptly after the reapportionment following the census, any additional Congressmen to whom the state may be entitled because of increased population, are elected by all the voters in the state, and are called Congressmen-at-large.

How do Congressmen "pair"? *N. O.-W.*

WHEN a member of the House or Senate fears he may be absent when a vote is taken on a measure, he arranges with another member, whose views on the question are opposed to his own, to stay away also when the vote on that particular question is taken, or if present to withhold his vote. This arrangement brings about the same result as if both men had voted.

A general pair for the whole session is frequently arranged by men of opposite parties so that either man may feel free to absent himself from a vote without reducing the majority of his party.

When a vote is taken on a constitutional amendment, which requires a two-thirds majority, two favorable votes are paired with one unfavorable vote, since it requires two aye votes to neutralize one nay vote. In writing to a Congressman, it is therefore well to ask him to be *present* and cast his vote for the suffrage amendment, and not merely to favor it or to pair in favor of it.

Why do many women insist on getting suffrage by a federal amendment instead of by state action?—E. A.

BECAUSE the procedure is simpler. A federal amendment requires a two-thirds vote in both Houses of Congress, and ratification by three-fourths of the state legislatures. State-by-state action would require a vote (usually two-thirds) in *all* the State Legislatures, followed by a referendum in every state. It is easier to deal with three-fourths of the states than with all of them; and with a comparatively few state and national legislators than with all the men voters of the United States.

In Congress there are many members from suffrage states, who directly represent women, and can be counted on to speak and work for them. There are no representatives of women in the legislatures of the "unfree states."

Four million women can vote in the United States. They can influence the policies of national parties, but not of parties in the "unfree states."

Women voters demand a national amendment because they wish to be a part of a national electorate; and to have, as women, national and not merely local power.

After the federal amendment is passed by Congress, what is the next step to establish it as law?

E. A.

AN amendment to the federal constitution must be ratified by three-fourths (thirty-six) of the states, through their state legislatures. A single majority vote is sufficient to ratify. The question is never referred to the individual voter. Federal action thus avoids the labor and expense of state referendums. The Constitution imposes no time limit on the action of any legislature in ratifying an amendment. If it fails of ratification, it may be brought up repeatedly until it succeeds.

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(In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

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Miss Mary Jackson Norcross	2
New York City Branch, Congressional Union	1
Miss Edith Ainge	1
Mrs. Lamar Fluhart	1
Dr. Laura Hawkins	1
Miss M. M. Hovenden	1
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Total	33
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Total through March 18	2,533

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